

LEGAL NOTICE

PROBATE AND GUARDIANSHIP NOTICES

Consult the County Clerk or the Respective Signers for Further Information

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Jacob Fuhrman, deceased. Creditors will present claims with vouchers, to the undersigned at his residence in Providence, Cache county, Utah, on or before the 22nd day of January, 1915.

GODFREY FUHRMAN, Administrator.

NEBEKER, THATCHER, & BOWEN, Attorneys.

Date of first publication, September 19, 1914.

—Adv. o27

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Emmanuel Petersen, deceased. Creditors will present claims with vouchers to the undersigned at her residence or at the office of A. A. Law, Logan City, Utah, on or before the 1st day of February A. D., 1915.

Date of first publication September 24, A. D., 1914.

CLARA PETERSEN, administratrix of Estate of Emmanuel Petersen, deceased.

A. A. LAW, Attorney for Estate.

—Adv. o31

SUMMONS

In the District Court of the First Judicial District of the State of Utah in and for the County of Cache, Utah Power & Light Company, Plaintiff, versus S. Miller, Defendant, summons.—The State of Utah to the said Defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, if served within the county in which this action is brought otherwise within thirty days after service, and defend the above entitled action; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which has been filed with the clerk of said court. This action is brought to recover the sum of \$346.60 alleged to be due for certain copper wire belonging to the plaintiff and converted by defendant to his own use.

J. C. WALTERS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Postoffice address, Logan, Utah.

—Adv. o5

SUMMONS

In the District Court of the First Judicial District of the State of Utah, in and for the County of Cache, Myrtle Pulley, Plaintiff, versus Henry Pulley, Defendant, summons. The State of Utah to the said defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you if served within the county in which this action is brought, otherwise within thirty days after service and defend the above entitled action; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which has been filed with the clerk of said court.

This action is brought to recover a judgment dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and the said plaintiff, and for the custody of the three minor children, the issue of said marriage.

Date of first publication, September 12, 1914.

J. A. SNEDDON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Post office address, Logan City, Utah.

—Adv. o22

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE

In the District Court of the First Judicial District, in and for the County of Cache and State of Utah. In the matter of the estate and guardianship of Robert Crookston, incompetent.—Notice of Sale of Real Estate. The undersigned will sell at private sale, the following described real estate: Commencing at a point 20 feet north of the southeast corner of lot 7, block 30, plat "A" Logan City survey, thence north 128.5 feet; thence west 18 rods; thence south 128.5 feet; thence east 18 rods to the place of beginning. On or after the 10th day of October, 1914, and written bids will be received by the

undersigned. Terms of sale cash on confirmation of sale, or terms of 25 per cent down, balance on time, secured by mortgage.

Dated, September 12, 1914.

N. W. CROOKSTON,

Guardian.

WALTERS & HARRIS,

Attorneys.

—Adv. o3

NOTICE TO WATER USERS

State Engineer's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah,

Sept. 11, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Edward J. Gibbons and C. P. Richins, whose post office address is Logan, Utah, have made application in accordance with the requirements of the Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, as amended by the Session Laws of Utah, 1909 and 1911, to appropriate twenty (20) cubic feet of water per second from Blacksmith Fork River, Cache County, Utah. Said water will be diverted at a point which bears south 75 degrees 53 minutes east 11,670 feet from the northeast corner of section 19, township 11 north, range 1 east, Salt Lake base and meridian, and conveyed by means of a ditch and pipe line for a distance of 14,350 feet and there used from October 15 of each year, to May 15, inclusive, of the year following, to develop power for the purpose of electric lighting and propelling machinery in College Precinct, Cache County, Utah. After having been so diverted and used, the water will be returned to the natural channel of Spring Creek, at a point which bears north 29 degrees, 54 minutes east 3,706 feet distant from the northeast corner of section 19, township 11 north, range 1 east, Salt Lake base and meridian. This application is designated in the State Engineer's Office as No. 5706.

All protests against the granting of said application, stating the reasons therefor, must be made by affidavit in duplicate, accompanied by a fee of \$2.50 and filed in this office within thirty (30) days after the completion of the publication of this notice.

W. D. BEERS,

State Engineer.

Date of first publication, September 16, 1914, date of completion of publication, October 16, 1914.

NOTICE TO WATER USERS

State Engineer's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah,

Sept. 10, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Mrs. Mary Roberts Roskelley, whose post office address is Smithfield, Utah, has made application in accordance with the requirements of the Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, as amended by the Session Laws of Utah, 1909 and 1911, to appropriate three hundred sixty-five ten thousandths (.0365) of a cubic foot of water per second from an unnamed spring in Cache County, Utah. Said spring is situated at a point which lies 1,225.5 feet north and 1,557.1 feet east of the southwest corner of section 26, township 13 north, range 1 east, Salt Lake base and meridian and conveyed by means of an iron pipe line for a distance of 2,086 feet and there used from May 1 to August 30, inclusive of each year, to irrigate 2 acres of land embraced in the northwest quarter of section 35, township 13 north, range 1 east, Salt Lake base and meridian. As much of said water as may be necessary will be used from January 1 to December 31, inclusive, of each year, for domestic purposes. This application is designated in the State Engineer's Office as No. 5786.

All protests against the granting of said application, stating the reasons therefor, must be made by affidavit in duplicate accompanied by a fee of \$2.50 and filed in this office within thirty (30) days after the completion of the publication of this notice.

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FARM WIT AND WISDOM

An Ohio conservative has reconciled himself to his new automobile by mounting a whip socket on the dash board, and carrying a whip in it. No worse, after all, than wearing buttons on the back of a coat.

Judge Landis of the United States Court has warned the Elgin Butter Board that if it makes quotations in future on anything but actual sales it will be called to account. The Elgin Butter Board has been a monument of fraud and we doubt the power of even the vigorous Landis to make it be good.

The Nebraska Agricultural College reports that the crop of colts is short over the United States as a whole.

That Montana is still undeveloped agriculturally is shown by a statement in the "Reclamation Record" issued by the Department of the Interior. The "Record" says: "Montana spends more than \$500,000 every year for condensed milk and cream, notwithstanding the fact that no other section of the West is better adapted to dairying. The same is true about potatoes, onions, and other vegetables in immense quantities of which are imported each year, every dollar's worth of which should be produced within the State."

A government commission in Saskatchewan has made the calculation that under Canadian conditions it costs 65 cents a bushel to grow wheat. This means an average of 62 cents delivered at the railway tracks. The average net return to the western Canadian wheat grower in 1913 was only a fraction over 4 cents a bushel. The days of the western Canada wheat boom seem to be over—temporarily at least.

The Nebraska Agricultural College is giving a short course in running farm motors—all kinds of motors from the pony engine to the tractor or automobile.

The Tunis sheep utilized in the breeding experiments of the Arizona Station Farm have developed great efficiency as Johnson grass exterminators. Director Forbes says that 175 of these sheep were sufficient to keep down the Johnson grass on five miles of weedy ditches during the entire growing season. They saved the cost of ditch cleaning and at the same time made wool and mutton grow where one of the most stubborn weeds of Arizona had grown before.

The Harrison County, Kentucky, Farmers' Union pooled the wool of its members this year and sold the 4,000 fleeces (24,000 pounds) at an estimated advantage of 2 cents a pound over what would have been received without cooperation. A mere trifle of \$480 for the interesting and agreeable job of organizing.

Glover of the Colorado Station says that the well known disease of hogs which produces weakness or paralysis of the hind legs "is now quite generally attributed to a lack of phosphate of lime." It has been laid to inbreeding, an unbalanced ration, and parasites. Lack of phosphate of lime is another way of saying "an unbalanced ration." Glover recommends the following treatment: One teaspoonful of cod liver oil, fifteen grains of phosphate of lime, and three drops of fluid extract of nuxvomica mixed with the food twice a day.

A new explosive called sabulite has been discovered and will be manufactured by a Canadian concern. This explosive, according to the United States consul at Vancouver, Canada, is three times as effective as dynamite, is not affected by changes of temperature, gives off no poisonous fumes, and can be handled without danger both during the process of manufacture and in use. It is said to be especially effective for blasting stumps.

Any alfalfa field is likely to be cut up by hail. What shall we do in such a case? If the injury is more than slight the alfalfa should be cut at once after the damage. The injured plants are weakened and may admit diseases which will spoil the year's crop. They will certainly be stunted and will interfere with the growing crop, and according to Keyser of Colorado may injure the succeeding crop. Often the crown shoots will appear after the hailstorm damage even when the injury is slight, indicating that the alfalfa is asking for the mower. Cut it and give it a chance to start over again.—Farm and Fireside.

Doan's Regulents are recommended by many who say they operate easily without griping and without bad after effects. 25c at all drug stores.—Adv.

Old papers 5c a bundle.

HOW TO START A GOOD LAWN

Every home may have a lawn. It need not be a large one. It need not be an expensive one. But an expanse of greensward between the house and road is a sign that prevents intrusion on the sacredness and privacy of the family. It is the line of separation between the home life and the world of business.

Many a home is without a lawn because the lot is so small. But the tiniest lawn is, like the small garden, a great deal better than no lawn at all.

But, the amateur gardener or the home maker may say, we don't know anything about lawnmaking, and we cannot afford to hire a professional.

You don't need to. You can do the work for yourself. It will not be hard work if you go at it in the right way and take your time for it. And you will find it pleasant work, as everything that tends to make home attractive always is to the home lover.

The first thing to do is to look the place over carefully. Very likely you will find humps and hollows, perhaps a stump or two. Or the ground may have an unpleasant slope in the wrong direction. These are conditions which must be corrected.

After you have got rid of everything that encumbers the soil and the space is clear for work set about reducing it to either a level or a slope from the house to the road. A sloping lawn is always more pleasing than a level one, but it is not so easy to make because it necessitates filling in near the house with soil. . .

Go over the ground with a sharp hoe and cut off the top of every hummock, and with the soil thus secured fill every hollow and depression. Pound it down well, that there may be no settling. When the entire surface has been reduced to a level or to an even slope, go over it with an iron toothed rake, and scrape the soil well to the depth of an inch or two, more if the soil has come from excavations.

Before seed is sown the ground should be well fertilized. An impression seems to prevail that a lawn does not require fertilizing for the grass of the roadside looks fresh and green, and it gets little food except that which is furnished by the soil it grows in. You cannot secure a fine sward on the home lawn unless you make the soil quite rich. Much depends on the start the grass gets, and it will get a very poor start if the soil is lacking in proper food. The ideal fertilizer would be old, well rotted manure from the cow yard if it were obtainable, were it not for the fact that it is sure to be full of weed seeds. Well rotted stable manure, worked over by composting, has the weed seed germinated and is good lawn dressing. Commercial fertilizer if secured from a thoroughly reliable dealer in agricultural goods will supply just what your soil needs. The dealer should be able to advise you as to what quantity to make use of. Scatter this evenly over the ground and rake it into the soil before seed is sown.

Use only the very best kind of lawngrass mixture in seeding your lawn. A fine, deep, rich sward cannot be secured from poor seed. In looking over the seedman's catalog you will find a table telling you how much seed will be required for the lawn, but I would advise you to double the quantity specified. At least this is true if you buy prepared mixtures. By thick seeding you will get a deep velvety sward by the middle of the first season.

Choose a damp day for sowing the seed, and a still day if possible, for the seed is so light that the slightest wind will blow it away. Scatter it broadcast, holding the hand close to the ground to make sure of the seed falling where it ought to. It is a good plan to sow from north to south and then from east to west. By going over the ground twice in different directions you are likely to get an even "catch."

Mowing should not be begun until the grass has grown to be two or three inches tall. Then just clip the top of it. Close cutting will injure the crown, and it will also give the lawn the appearance of being sheared and prevent it from having that velvety look which is one of the chief charms of the satisfactory lawn.

After the lawn is made do not spoil it by planting shrubs all over it, or breaking it up with flower beds. Keep the shrubs and the flowering plants to one side, and leave an unbroken stretch of sward between the house and the street.—E. B. Rexford in Farm and Fireside.

Keep your money at home by spending it with the home merchant.

SIDE TRACKING THE LOAFER

We have heard much about the loafer cow eating up the profits of the dairyman. Many hens have the same trick.

It's the molting loafer hen that gives the profit account a black eye. Let me contrast the two types of hens in order to make my meaning clear.

The loafer type knocks off her egg laying job in early midsummer, then leisurely loafs and molts till Thanksgiving before her feathery dress is fully up to hen fashion requirements.

As a rule her vacation is by no means over when she is full feathered. The same breeding inheritance that caused her to stop laying in July prevents her resuming egg production before midwinter or later.

About March this loafer type of hen is literally overflowing with eggs. For a few weeks, and perhaps months every day is laying day with her.

It is the molting loafer hen and her progeny that are largely responsible for the spring egg glut.

Her bombardment of the market in April and May forces down prices to the cost of production or below. Her entire production for the year is probably not over six or eight dozen eggs, but a hundred million or so of this loafer class are concentrating their year's laying effort into a three or four months' period.

Naturally the big, fine looking eggs laid so profusely in the hatching season by this class of hens are selected by the unthinking poultryman with which to perpetuate his stock, and the molting loafer type thus survives and predominates.

In contrast to the loafer hen the straightaway worker develops early, and at six months old or under is in laying form.

Nearly every flock has a few of this type even though no systematic attempt has been made to breed them. Birds of the worker class continue to lay steadily without interruption when given good care through winter, spring, summer and autumn.

Generally in late October these continuous layers literally shake their feathers off in a week's time and a month later the winter coat is donned—almost as soon as the loafer hens are feathered that quit laying in July.

This laying type of hen with proper care and feeding will resume her second year's laying by Christmas or New Year's, and can be depended on to lay twenty or thirty dozen eggs during her first and second years of production.

The few hens of this worker type found in flocks of the loafing type are scientifically known as "sports" where they develop without systematic attempts to produce them.

It is from such sports of breeding that many of the most valuable strains of plant and animal life have been originated. The owner of even one or two hens having this unusual laying capacity can well take pains to perpetuate their blood.

We must not wait for the scientists and expert poultrymen to do all the work of replacing one hundred million loafer hens with others that will lay two or three eggs to the loafer's one. All can attack this problem by careful watching, and those who are able can use the trap nest as a surer means of selecting the best layers.

At any rate make a start. Separate a dozen or two of the best layers during the hatching season, mate these with a rooster (pure bred if possible) that is the son of a heavy layer. Allow none in the breeding pen, hens or roosters, except the most vigorous.

This simple plan followed out will furnish a start toward outlawing the loafer hen. The plan means more eggs.—B. F. W. Thorpe in Farm and Fireside.

BISCUIT SANDWICHES

Roll biscuit dough very thin—about like pie crust—and spread with butter. Then roll another and put on top of this. Cut out and bake in quick oven. When done, pull apart and spread while hot. For filling take equal parts of chicken and ham, seasoned with celery salt and cayenne pepper, moisten with mayonnaise.

A LAME BACK—KIDNEY TROUBLE CAUSES IT

And it will give you even worse if not checked. Mrs. H. T. Strayge, Gainesville, Ga., was fairly down on her back with kidney trouble and inflamed bladder. She says: "I took Foley Kidney Pills and now my back is stronger than in years and both kidney and bladder troubles are entirely gone." Coep Drug Co.—Adv.

NOTICE

By order of the board of directors of the First National Bank, Logan, Utah, notice is hereby given that line in rule No. 4 in the savings Pass Book of the bank reading, "Any sum not exceeding \$100, ten days" is stricken out.—Adv. ol

DR. E. J. MERRILL

OSTEOPATH

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Diseases successfully treated without the use of drugs

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DENTIST

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1 to 6 p. m.

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